INDIAN PENSION FRAUDS.

Interesting Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire Into Matters Among the Cherokees.

The Swindlings Exposed—False Statements—False Oaths—Fictitious Signatures—Bogus Judges—Organization to Cheat Indians Between Agents and Merchants—The Claims of the Indian Horse Guards Fraudulently Assigned Over to Creditors—Documents Implicating the Parties in the Department of the Interior.

The Department of the Interior has lately sent to New York a special commission for the investigation of certain transactions supposed to have been connected with the Wright Indian bounty and pension frauds. The following is a copy of a report made by special agents to the Indian Territory for the examination of the irregularities, and which will be included among the documents lately called for by the House of Representatives:—

PENSION OFFICE, May 9, 1871.

Hon. C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior:—

SIR—In compliance with your oral instructions of yesterday we present herewith a report supplemental to that submitted by us to the Commissioner of Pensions, detailing the results of our recent mission to the Indian Territory.

On the 18th of November last we were detailed from the Pension office to investigate the titles of Indian applicants for pensions, and taking with us all the books and papers in this bureau appertaining to such claims we proceeded to Fort Gibson. There were also entrusted to us by the Second Auditor certain claims to additional bounty received from that locality. Mr. Webster had been appointed agent for paying pensions at Fort Gibson, superseding Alexander Clapperton, who had been suspended. The results of that investigation were, as has been above intimated, reported to the Commissioner of Pensions. Accompanying such report was a schedule showing the facts elicited by our inquiries relative to each individual case, and also the books and papers taken by us from the office, with entries and endorsements indicating our action.

While our attention was directed particularly to the merit of the individual claims, it was understood that we should gather such information as might be attainable relative to certain alleged irregularities attending the prosecution of claims against the government, and whatever else in connection with the business of our department which might be considered prejudicial to the interests of the Indians or the nation.

CALLING THE INDIAN CLAIMANTS TOGETHER.

Upon arriving at Fort Gibson we found that the books, papers, &c., at the office of the late Pension Agent had been seized by the commandant at that post; the same including private correspondence, records of business transactions, &c., besides the documents legitimately belonging to the agency. These were at once turned over to us. Major J. N. Craig, late United States Agent for the Cherokees, and his successor, J. B. Jones, provided an interpreter, and we were furnished with quarters within the garrison. With these facilities at our command we caused to be published in the *Cherokee Advocate*, a weekly paper published at Tohlequah, the names of all those who, it appeared from the documents in our possession, were in any way interested in claims against the government. Some weeks of continuous and consequent heavy roads and trails delayed the appearance of the scattered inhabitants of that wild country. But subsequently our presence became known throughout the Cherokee and Creek nations, and it was with difficulty we were able to answer the calls upon our time. The facts elicited and the conclusions attained therefrom we here give briefly, referring to our previous report and accompanying documents, including copies of our correspondence for details. We would premise, however, that the action taken by the Secretary of the Interior in 1866, ordering the names of all claimants in the Territory to be placed upon the pension rolls, and authorizing the payment at the discretion of Mr. George C. Whiting, who was then acting as special agent of the department in that country, seriously embarrassed us. It was finally determined to pay those already so placed upon the rolls upon acceptable testimony of an equitable title, but that all pending claims should be subjected to the severest scrutiny.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF ALLEGED SWINDLING.

First—It appears that, while acting as United States Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, Alexander Clapperton had, during the whole of his residence in the Territory, been employed by John W. Wright, of Washington, D. C., as his clerk in the prosecution of claims for pensions and bounty, and had received a stipulated compensation therefor. This is evidenced by the correspondence between Wright and Clapperton, by Clapperton's returns to the Assessor of Internal Revenue and by the face of the claims themselves. Whether this employment was a violation of the act approved June 10, 1864, prohibiting the receipt by government employés of compensation for the prosecution or assistance in the prosecution of such claims, and as such entitled to notice, it is for the Department to determine.

PRACTISING FRAUD WITH A SEAL OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Second—The claims which had been filed in the offices of the Commissioner of Pensions and Second Auditor, while in most cases on behalf of parties having a shadow of title, involved in their preparation and prosecution glaring irregularities, and in some respects impudent fabrications. In order to effect an apparent compliance with the statute requiring the execution of declarations before an officer of a court of record having custody of its seal, a seal purporting on its face to be that of the Cherokee Nation was devised, manufactured and applied by and in the interest of J. W. Wright and his agents. Its impress will be found upon nearly all the papers filed by said Wright, in the department.

IMPORTING A BOGUS JUDGE TO SIGN UNSWORN STATEMENTS.

Third—Declarations and affidavits were sanctioned by what purported to be the signature of Judges of District Courts, whom we know to have been unable to write, said signatures having been written by other parties and often apparently by the agents of Wright. At one time a judge was imported from another district for the special purpose of authenticating claims and testimony at Fort Gibson, alternating this judicial duty with clerical labor in Wright's office. It was customary for the judge or clerk to receive at night the depositions written during the day and to affix his signature thereto, he having never sworn or seen the parties. These statements are established by the depositions of claimants who appeared before us and who positively asserted that neither judge nor clerk of the court were present when their papers were made, and also by the admissions contained in the correspondence of Wright and Clapperton.

ATTACHING FICTITIOUS SIGNATURES.

Fourth—Many of the signatures, purporting to be those of attesting and identifying witnesses, are entirely fictitious, and in some cases represent parties who never existed. This was evolved on the one hand by inquiries of living parties represented, on the other by the failure of the most persistent efforts to discover a trace of these parties, who must in so small a community have been well known had they been other than myths.

AN ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF PLUNDERING INDIANS.

Fifth—That the disbursement of pensions and bounties was so managed that payment was deferred until as large a proportion as possible had been absorbed in trade at the stores of the merchants in connection with whom Wright and Clapperton were operating. Many suggestions of this conduct are to be found in the correspondence before alluded to, and it is certainly established by the firm conviction of the Cherokee citizens generally.

Sixth—That before the original bounty of Indian claimants was allowed or applied for their claims were hypothecated by trading thereupon at the stores of Ross, Gunter & Co. and Ross, Brothers & Co. Notwithstanding his knowledge of which Wright, as attorney, caused the applicants to swear, as required by law, that they had in no manner sold, transferred, assigned or in any way parted with their interest in said bounty or any part thereof. At the same time it was stipulated between said merchants and Wright that he should have ten per cent of the full amount by him secured to them when such bounties should be paid.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNATION OF CHEROKEE CLAIMS.

Seventh—That on the failure of the firms above referred to the evidences of the indebtedness of these Indian claimants were assigned to their creditors in St. Louis as assets, and that thereupon said creditors engaged with Wright (through his son) that for all of said indebtedness that should be to them paid through the influence of said Wright, he should receive ten per cent, as had been previously agreed between him and the Gibson merchants.

INDIANS DENIED THE GENUINENESS OF RECEIPTS.

Eighth—That, if any reliance can be placed upon the testimony of the Indians themselves, a large proportion of the claimants have been defrauded of their back pay, application for which (though unknown to them) was included in their claims for bounty. Of the many cases into which we inquired, and in which Wright's books showed the collection of these dues, very few were found in which the claimant could be induced to acknowledge the receipt of the money or its equivalent.

THE RED HORSE GUARDS MULCTED THROUGHOUT.

Ninth—That Wright obtained from the files of the government complete transcripts of the record of services of Indian soldiers, to which declarations were made to conform; but that, in relation to particulars not therein included, the claimants were made to swear by the veriest fictions. In hardly a case did the deposition made by a claimant before us agree with the allegations of the original allegation.

Tenth—That John W. Wright was maintaining interests in the Indian Territory in defiance of the provisions of the intercourse laws, encouraged by the hope of an early disruption of the Cherokee Nation and by a present profit realized on the transactions heretofore referred to.

SUSPICION AGAINST THE AGENTS.

In addition to the foregoing the evidence in our possession induces many suspicions of fraud; suspicions, however, which can only be confirmed by an investigation of Treasury and other records more thorough than we have, since our return, been authorized to make. In one letter Wright calls for the return of checks, expressing an opinion that his original power of attorney for the prosecution of the claim will authorize their endorsement by him. Again, he returns bounty receipts which have been signed by the heir of a claimant deceased since the application was filed, insisting that such receipt shall be signed in the name of the original claimant alone, as otherwise the Second Auditor will require a new application, and he may thereby lose the money. He writes Albert Barnes that his signature as attorney for a claimant will not answer, but that he must sign the name of the claimant simply.

IMPLICATING HIM IN FRAUD.

For evidence in support of our statements relative to the transactions in bounty claims we refer to the Second Auditor, to whom we forwarded several depositions of claimants, implicating their attorney in fraud, and upon which and in pursuance of our oral suggestions, he has pursued investigations still further. The action of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in assuming control of the disbursement of government money due to the Indians has brought within the cognizance of our department transactions over which it would otherwise have no jurisdiction.

HOW EASILY THE INDIANS WERE IMPOSED UPON.

Upon the foregoing, in connection with the impressions of a four months' sojourn in the Indian country, we feel authorized to express to you our convictions that this class of government beneficiaries have been shamefully swindled—a crime aggravated by their ignorance and defenceless condition. The facilities for these operations were great and were well employed. John Brown Wright (the son of J. W. Wright) is the husband of a Cherokee woman, and by virtue of such relation a citizen of her nation. F. H. Nash, who appears to be Wright's cashier and his son's guardian, is similarly situated. Alexander Clapperton unites in himself the dignity of United States pension agent and the profession of a claim agent. The offices of J. B. Wright, Alexander Clapperton and Albert Barnes (Clerk of the Illinois District Court) were included in one undivided room. The Indian was an easy subject upon which to operate—unable to speak English, knowing little of values, taking no note of time beyond the changes of the moon, he was little likely to detect an imposition, unable to protect himself had he suspected fraud, and in no manner calculated for a witness to convict his oppressors of their crime and bring them to punishment.

Making every allowance for the peculiarities attending the prosecution of business in that Territory, conceding a liberal margin in favor of the difficulties encountered in identifying parties and procuring testimony, we cannot escape the conviction that the soldiers of the three regiments of Indian Horse Guards and their heirs have been the victims of an audacious and pitiless imposition. Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. WEBSTER,
F. E. FORSTER,
Special Agents Pension Office.

THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1871.

The following statement is from the Pittsburg *Commercial*:—

MORE FRAUDS—THEY ARE FOUND IN THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

It is no secret, although it was intended it should be so kept, that irregularities exist in the Philadelphia Mint. A commission has been investigating, and a change in the office of Director, if no other, will shortly be made. A while ago a report was abroad of a considerable deficiency, and which had been made good from an ample private fortune; but this is not so well authenticated as that of the impending change, be the cause what it may. Taking the Philadelphia officials as a whole, it cannot be said that the run of luck has been extremely fortunate.

Having been at some pains to investigate the insinuation contained in the above article I have found it false in every particular.

The commission to which allusion is made did come to Philadelphia some time in August, and made a most thorough examination into the affairs of the Mint. The examination was made without previous notice of the visit, and the result was the affairs of the Mint were found to be in the most satisfactory condition. Doubtless some interested parties—politically interested—had intimated the necessity of an investigation, and it cannot be doubted the result displeased them mightily.

EVERY OUNCE OF BULLION

in the custody of the several officials was found to be on hand, and the natural loss in the workings of the precious metals was found to be so far within the allowance made by law that the commissioners were unreserved in their

EXPRESSIONS OF COMMENDATION.

At the head of this commission was Mr. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, who is recognized as one of the ablest and purest men connected with the financial administration of the government.

The statement of a "rumored deficiency" is without the shadow of a foundation. The cashier of the Mint was removed by the Treasurer for reasons satisfactory to himself, and rumors of a deficiency were afloat at that time.

A THOROUGH EXAMINATION

of his accounts cleared him of these aspersions. Not a cent was missing, and his administration had extended over a period of twenty years, in which time he had handled millions of money. If all the institutions of the country were as honestly administered there would be little to complain of.

THE UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT

of the best men of this city, men worthy of esteem, is that the officers of the Mint are capable and trustworthy in every essential. It is to be regretted that no length of service, purity of character or faithful discharge of duty is sufficient to protect men against the unprincipled assaults of the malignant and selfish. The Mint has always enjoyed, as it has merited, the confidence of the people, and it will require more than the empty assertions of place-hunters to shake that confidence at this late day.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

John Morrissey Wants Ten Thousand Dollars from a Wealthy Cincinnati Banker on an Old Gambling Debt—Suit Is Brought.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 20.]

On the night of February 20 last, at about eleven o'clock, a well known Cincinnatian, of large fortune and occasionally of very large and liberal views of matters and things in general, seated himself among the players at the faro table in John Morrissey's house, No. 5 West Twenty-fourth street, New York. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and, of course, owned the world and was in luck, "in his mind." He started in to do there what he has sometimes done here, during the last ten years, in the way of a big play. But he was not disposed to "change in" any money. His word was good for "chips" to a limited amount, as he was known by reputation to some of the people of the house, and was accompanied by Mr. Billy Lewis. So he played on his credit, and lost, and continued to lose, until there were "markers" against him in the "chip rack" to the amount of about three thousand dollars. At this point Mr. William H. Mead, one of the managers of the house, stepped forward, tapped him on the shoulder and remarked that he had better quit, as the house was not in the habit of turning high into the thousands against markers, particularly those of comparative strangers. This suggestion was made in a tone and manner calculated to be inoffensive. The Cincinnatian was slightly nettled, however, and insisted on playing, declaring that he was good for a ten thousand dollar losing at any time; his friend Lewis would vouch for that. Mr. Lewis did vouch for it; he declared Mr. —— to be a man of honor (at least he had always found him such), worth half a million, and as good as his word in paying a debt of honor. Mead was reluctant to allow any further credit play, but at last consented that the indebtedness should reach $5,000 or be wiped out. So the play proceeded, the Cincinnatian stacking up the reds and blues lavishingly, and always with bad luck. There was nothing very sensational about the affair, a play of that size being an ordinary thing in New York gambling houses. In fact, our Cincinnati credit system player did not attract half so much attention by his play as by the exposure he made of himself when the $5,000 point was reached and he again insisted on further credit. The manager of the game again refused, was again met with assurances of Mr. ——'s honor and ability, and finally, after a rather angry discussion, allowed him to proceed and at length to leave the house $10,000 in debt to it, on his word of honor as a gentleman who owned "a bank in Cincinnati, and was amply able to pay twenty-five times that much."

On the following day Mr. Mead called at the Cincinnatian's hotel and reminded him of that indebtedness; a draft or a check would be a very clever way of cancelling it. He was met by the reply that he ought not to have allowed the play. To make a long story short, the Cincinnatian positively wasn't inclined to pay—just then, at any rate. His brother, who was in New York at the time, was appealed to, but would not move in the gambler's favor, and the loser returned to this city, leaving his word for $10,000 in the drawer of the bank, where it remains to this hour. Then there was correspondence on the subject, Morrissey threatening exposure if the "debt of honor" was not paid. When the Honorable John passed through this city on his way to New Orleans last spring he was strongly inclined to publish his customer, but was dissuaded by friends of the latter.

At last things took shape, day before yesterday, when William H. Mead, of New York, registered at the Burnet House and shortly after made his way to the office of his friend. On his way out he met his man, but not being positive as to his identity, kept on to his office, reaching which he was informed that the object of his trip had "gone to the bank." Returning, he called at the bank, beckoned his friend out from the back room and made a last demand for a settlement. He wanted $10,000 or some good excuse for the non payment, but could get neither. The agent then made up his mind to the exposure. Morrissey had instructed him to use all means to get a settlement of some kind, failing in which suit was to be brought. He retained Forrest & Lindeman, and they yesterday drew up the petition, claiming ten thousand dollars for value received.

The nature of the transaction does not appear in the petition. It will be necessary for the defendant to show that when he pleads the gambling act in answer, and of course the suit must necessarily go against the plaintiff.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Eighth National Bank suspended payment on the 14th of this month. Other banks which suspended at the same time made their statements public two or three days ago. Why does the Eighth keep it secret? Please inform the public, as well as the depositors, through your valuable paper.

HERALD READER.

CITY POLITICIANS.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship Controversy—Registration of Missing Returns.

The trial before Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, to settle the controversy of the rival claimants, Henry Murray and James E. Coulter, for the position of Police Justice in the Yorkville police district, was resumed yesterday. No recent trial in any of our State courts has elicited more interest, judging from the compact crowd filling the court room. It was a mixed up crowd, however, the mixture being of a homogeneous character, made up almost wholly of politicians, but of every imaginable stripe. The additional

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE

was then given.

Mr. Terence Farley was the first witness called. He was a thorough know-nothing; he knew nothing about the records of the election and could not produce any; Mr. Murray, he thought, made application to him in regard to the election returns, but he did not recollect what it was.

George Hopcroft, clerk of the Superintendent of Police, testified that he had charge of the returns that were brought in from the several election districts on the night of the election, December 19, 1869; he could not produce the returns of the First district of the Twenty-second ward; they were in the possession of Judge Stemmler, who called for them, but for what reason he could not say; he could not produce the returns from any of the districts in the Nineteenth ward, except the Twenty-seventh district; he produced the statement of the result made at police headquarters on the night of the election; he did not know who sent in the slips of candidates upon which the statement was made; some of the slips were signed, but by whom he could not say; he knew of no law requiring such statement to be made; the returns of the two wards was probably thrown into the waste basket at once, though the general custom was to keep them several days.

MISSING RETURNS.

Francis J. Tuomey, Deputy Clerk of the Common Council, testified to having, six months ago, made a search for the returns; one or two from the Twenty-second ward were missing and four from the Nineteenth; he had since found more; he found two or three yesterday which he had been unable to find before; the returns have remained in the safe from the time he first searched until he was brought here as a witness; Mr. Hardy had a key to the safe in which the returns are kept, as also himself and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE WANTED.

Judge Waterbury was placed on the witness stand. He testified that on October 3, 1871, he made an examination of the returns on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council; Mr. Hardy, the Clerk, unlocked the safe and gave him the bundles; no returns of the Sixth and Ninth districts of the Nineteenth ward could be found; the returns of the Twelfth district were found, but in the package were no returns for civil or police justices; one return was found for the Nineteenth district and none for the Twenty-fifth; the returns of the Twenty-seventh district were in the bundle, but no returns for civil or police justices; one return for the Twenty-eighth district and another of the Twenty-ninth were in the same bundle; he could not remember whether he asked to see the returns of the First district of the Twenty-second ward; subsequently he called, when the returns of this district were presented; he called three times, but at no time were there any returns for the Sixth and Ninth districts of the Nineteenth ward. He produced the papers of the Twelfth district of the Nineteenth ward. The first time he called the papers were not stitched together, and did not contain any return for police or civil justices. On his cross-examination he said that two bundles were taken out of the safe by Mr. Hardy; this was at his first visit. His impression was that he took up a good many bundles, but he would not swear to it.

Isaac Keyser, clerk in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, testified that there were no thirty-nine votes returned for Hugh Murray, but for Henry Murray; no votes were returned for Hugh Murray.

HOW CANVASSERS DO AGREE.

Henry McCaffel, canvasser in the Sixth district of the Nineteenth ward, testified that both Henry and Hugh Murray received votes in that district, the latter receiving four or six votes and the former the remainder of the votes; he did not fill in the votes shown him but merely signed them; they showed ninety-one votes for Hugh Murray; he believed this return to be incorrect; he was positive that Hugh Murray did not receive over four or six votes; in counting the votes he and the other canvassers agreed to count the votes cast for Hugh Murray for Henry Murray; they did not intend to return any votes for Hugh Murray.

To a Juror—He knew neither Hugh nor Henry Murray; he saw a printed ticket with Henry's name on it.

Q. Why did you count the votes for Hugh in Henry Murray's favor? A. Well, we agreed to count Hugh Murray's votes for Henry Murray, and that was the end of it. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined—He could not tell whether the seals on the envelopes were his own or not; Mr. Ewald delivered them; he did not write the body of the returns; Mr. Ewald called them off and the clerks wrote them; he did not remember ninety-one votes being called off for Hugh Murray.

Joseph Strauss identified his own handwriting in the returns of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards; he wrote down the figures of the returns as they were called off by Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Hopcroft.

ELECTION RETURNS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. WATERBURY offered in evidence the statement of the result of the election as announced from Police Headquarters. Objection was made on the ground that it was not a paper of legal importance. A long discussion ensued, and Judge Brady, after first stating that he should not allow such lengthy discussions in future, admitted the document. This statement showed that in the Sixth district of the Nineteenth ward ninety-one votes were given for Henry Murray, and in the Ninth district of the same ward thirty-seven votes given for him.

UNRELIABLE POLL CLERKS.

Walter Pinckney, canvasser of the Ninth district of the Nineteenth ward, testified that the returns, though signed by him, were incorrect. He accounted for it by the fact that they were deceived by the poll clerks putting in Hugh instead of Henry Murray. He himself made proclamation for Henry Murray of thirty-seven votes, but none for Hugh Murray.

Albert Hall testified that he was poll clerk in the Sixth district of the Nineteenth ward; neither of the triplicate returns for police and civil justices were in his handwriting; he identified a tally list, previously introduced, as in his handwriting.

HOW THE THING WAS DONE AND WHO DID IT.

William Hamlin, one of the canvassers of the First district of the Twenty-second ward, testified that he canvassed the votes of that district; Mr. Murray's vote was 227; next day Mr. Coulter met him, and asked him to meet him, with Mr. Gedney, at Lovejoy's office; they met him; Mr. Coulter had one return that he had left with him and witness had the other two; we went into a private room at the hotel, and there altered the returns.

Q. What became of the old returns? A. They were thrown into the grate.

Q. In what did the new returns differ from the old ones? A. In the police and civil justices; the first idea was to alter the old returns, but it was finally determined to make out new ones.

Q. Upon whose suggestion was this? A. Judge Coulter suggested it for one.

Q. What change was made in the vote? A. Twenty-five votes were added to the vote of Judge Coulter.

Q. How did you make out these votes? A. Nine were taken from the vote for Masterson, the same number from Buckhorn's vote, and the rest scattering.

Q. Were the new returns signed? A. Yes.

Q. Who by? A. Mr. Gedney and myself.

Q. Where did you get the blanks from? A. Mr. Maloney brought them.

Q. Who tore open the original returns? A. Judge Coulter.

Q. Who else were present? A. Mr. McCabe, Mr. Maloney and others.

Q. What did Mr. Coulter say? A. He said he lacked so many votes of being elected.

Q. Who told you to put the votes in? A. Frank McCabe.

Q. Was proclamation made after the election of the result? A. Yes, sir.

Q. According to the original returns? A. Yes, sir; after the new returns were made out they were sealed up; Mr. Coulter took one, another was sent to the Police Headquarters, and I took one to the Clerk of the Common Council.

A JERSEY JACK SHEPPARD.

"Dad," the Noted Desperado and Burglar Again in Custody—A Choice Reputation for a Youth of Twenty.

The most important arrest made for some time past by the police of Newark was yesterday forenoon, when Owen Reynolds, alias "Dad," a most noted desperado and burglar, was captured in a drinking saloon corner of Parkhurst street and Railroad avenue. About a year ago he emerged from the State Prison, where he had been for two years for highway robbery, and scarcely had he set foot in Newark, when he was again arrested on an old charge of burglary, that of entering and robbing the house of the late Deputy United States Marshal Benjamin. He was sent to the County Jail for six months, but when he had put in as many weeks he flew through the roof of that institution. He was arrested a few days afterwards, but overpowered his captor and again got clear. He has been prowling about Newark ever since, but has always managed to slip the detectives, who have been on the *qui vive* for him all along.

He has committed a number of depredations since his escape from jail, and about two months ago he broke into Mrs. Austin Vreeland's residence, near the Clinton toll bridge, and stole therefrom a gold watch, valued at $80, a silver watch, valued at $40, and several other articles of value.

Yesterday the police were apprised of his appearance, and three detectives and two officers were despatched to take him. When the officers entered the saloon "Dad" was having a nice game of euchre with boon companions. An officer seized him, when a struggle ensued. He stoutly resisted and drew a pistol, but was overpowered ere he could use it. He was handcuffed and marched to the station and was fully committed for trial. His relatives are quite respectable people.

THE COURTS.

The Great Sugar Case Still On—More Litigation in the English Erie Suit—A Bankruptcy Case—Business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions—Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Important to Inventors—The Carleton Brass Company Suing on Letters Patent Granted for Lamp Burners, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1871.

No. 50. *Carleton and the Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Bokee*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This is an action brought on reissued letters patent granted to William Carleton and Rufus S. Merrill on the 18th of August, 1868, for an improvement in lamps. The answer set up that the invention claimed in the original patent to one Reichman was not novel, but was anticipated by one Collins, as early as 1841, who in that year produced two patterns of burners, one of them exactly like the burner described in Reichman's original specification, and the other embodying most of the features claimed in the reissue, both of which were used in public for a period of ten years. It is also alleged that the use of an elevated deflector claimed by the patent in a burner so arranged as to allow the light down below as well as above it is described in the English patent of one William Young, and is also shown in the Vienna burner, so-called, and also in the Stuber burner. The trial resulted in a decree for the defendant, and the case comes here, presenting a long list of errors in respect of the findings of fact, and especially in not finding that the Collins invention was abandoned by him with the intention not to resume and perfect it, so that it did not come into public use. As matters of law it is alleged that the Court erred in assuming that any clearer case must be made out by a complainant proceeding in a court of equity for infringement of patent than would be required if he were proceeding at law; also in not applying the settled rules of courts of equity to discountenance State claims like the Collins claim, and to refuse to investigate them, especially when founded solely on parol testimony, after the lapse of more than twenty years. And it is urged that one of the principal reasons for admitting limitations of suits is the difficulty of ascertaining the facts necessary to make it safe to examine the judicial power. Upon this principle this Court has in many instances limited the period within which it will exert its power, and it would, indeed, be strange if in cases in which it has not done so it were altogether to disregard the lapse of time as applicable to the evidence upon which it is called to act. J. H. B. Latrobe and B. R. Curtis for appellants; C. M. Keller and C. T. Blake for appellees.

The Chief Justice announced that no other case would be taken up before the recess. The argument of this case will consume Thursday and probably a portion of Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Great Sugar Case.

The United States vs. Weld & Co.—This case, known as "The Great Sugar Case," will not, we learn, come on for trial. It is in a fair way of being settled. An arbitration has been agreed upon. The government will present its bill for the various sums which, it claims, it has been defrauded of by the alleged fraudulent entries of sugars by the defendants at the Custom House of this city. These sums, the government states, amount to between $400,000 and $500,000. Upon this matter the arbitrators will have to make their final award.

The Erie Railway War—More Litigation and More Complication.

In the case of the Erie Railway Company against Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, there was another argument yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. It came up on the cross bill filed by the plaintiffs. Among the allegations in the bill, showing a new phase of this litigation, are statements to the effect that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company held on the 2d of October, 1871, John Swan, the agent and attorney of the defendants in this suit, was present and in possession of full power of attorney or proxy empowering him to vote on behalf of all of the English stockholders. At that meeting was presented a report of the investigating committee to the Board of Directors, and a release executed to Gould, Fisk and Lane by and on behalf of said company, together with the declaration of trust and agreement executed by Fisk, Gould and Lane as a condition of said release, all of which were exhibited to the stockholders then present. Upon this the directors passed a resolution to the effect that the acts, proceedings and resolutions of the board heretofore had and passed are ratified by the corporation and the stockholders therein. The prayer of the cross bill is that the defendants shall answer on oath whether the proceedings of the stockholders' meeting were had as alleged, and whether John Swan was not present and authorized and empowered by the defendants to vote in their name at the annual meeting of the Erie Railway Company; and whether, if he was not the agent and attorney for all the defendants, he was not the attorney for one or more of them. The bill also prays that the said release shall be declared a full and satisfactory bar to any further proceedings by the said Heath and Raphael, and that an injunction issue restraining Heath and Raphael from further prosecution of this suit.

Mr. FIELD moved for a commission to serve process, to be issued on this cross bill, upon the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, as solicitors for Heath and Raphael, alleging as a reason for making this motion that Heath and Raphael are aliens, and, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS was heard in opposition to the motion. He said that the cross bill prayed for relief beyond the matters and things set forth and involved in the original suit; and that although Evarts, Southmayd & Choate were empowered to appear in suits brought for Heath and Raphael, they were not authorized to appear in suits brought against them.

The Judge reserved his decision.

MOTION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. FIELD then moved to stay all proceedings in the first suit of the English stockholders against the Erie Railway Company and others until they shall have filed an answer in the second—viz., the Erie Railway Company and Others vs. Heath and Raphael—in order that the testimony in the two suits may be taken together.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD opposed this motion on the ground that the cross suit was made unnecessary by the terms of the stipulation offered by Heath and Raphael allowing an amendment to the answer in the original suit, and that if any stay was allowed it should not be a stay of proceedings generally, but only so far as it affected the hearing on the original suit until the cross bill was brought on for hearing.

The Judge reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

A Bankruptcy Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

In the case of the United States vs. E. M. Stevens Mr. Commissioner Shields rendered his decision yesterday, as follows:—

The defendant was adjudicated bankrupt in October, 1870, and in January following Mr. P. W. Kapper was elected assignee of his estate. On the complaint of the assignee the defendant was arrested upon a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields under the forty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act and held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The affidavit charges that the defendant concealed certain books and writings relating to his estate; that he purchased goods on credit with intent to defraud; that he failed to surrender to his assignee the proceeds of certain property so purchased, of the value of about twelve thousand dollars, and that he fraudulently disposed of the property purchased just before his failure, and of which no entry had been made in his books. The arrest was made on October 7, and the examination which was then demanded by the defendant has been progressing ever since until within a few days past. Many witnesses were called in support of the charges specified in the affidavit, and on the case presented the Commissioner yesterday decided to hold the defendant to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

A Light Day—One Disagreement of a Jury, One Conviction and One Acquittal.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The trial of Louis Marx, on a charge of outrage—the victim being a girl nine years old—was concluded yesterday. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and the prisoner was remanded for a new trial.

William Rooney was tried on a charge of stealing from a lady money and miscellaneous articles, of about $10 in value. He was convicted, and, being but fourteen years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge.

William Paul was tried on a charge of grand larceny. The evidence against him was not conclusive, and he was acquitted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Crandall vs. Hawkins.—Order settled.

Toner vs. Vanderen.—Motion granted.

Rosenthal vs. Rehisen.—Motion to open default granted.

Van Ness vs. Van Ness.—Motion granted.

Seaman vs. Murry.—Motion granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Gardner, &c., vs. Rowe, &c.—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Riehm vs. Smith.—Action for note. Judgment for plaintiff for $65 85, with costs and $25 allowance.

Levines vs. Ochlerger.—Action for balance of account. By the Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $212 59, with costs and $25 allowance.

Boundy vs. Walling.—Action for goods sold and delivered. Judgment for the plaintiff for costs and $25 allowance.

Vandervort vs. Stetten.—Action for balance of account. Trial by Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $150 costs and $25 allowance.

Hamlin vs. Thomas.—Action for note. Trial by Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $715 65 costs and $25 allowance.

Ferris vs. Dillon.—Demurrer allowed, with leave to amend.

Dolan vs. Maxis.—Motion denied.

Davis vs. Coddington.—Motion for commission granted and stay of proceedings denied, with leave to apply to referee for suspension of trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday Joseph Olden, who pleaded guilty on the 18th inst. to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Frederick B. Bowman, who pleaded guilty on Monday to stealing $70 from the Boston and New York Express Company, was sent to the State Prison.

Henry Tiffany, a youth, who stole a piece of velveteen on the 5th inst., valued at $45, the property of Messrs. Friedman, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Anderson was tried and acquitted of a charge of stabbing Daniel McIntyre in the left leg with a pocket knife on the 16th of November. Judge Goodlet defended the accused, and brought out the fact that the parties had been drinking, and that Anderson was struck first by the complainant.

John Olsen, also charged with committing a felonious assault and battery upon Andrew Wilson on the 20th of November, was tried and declared not guilty by the jury.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 22, 60, 72, 79, 81, 83, 95, 97, 102, 115, 116, 118, 120, 122, 126, 133, 134, 140, 145, 146, 150, 151, 152, 155, 158, 161, 163, 164, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 178, 179, 181, 185, 187, 194.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Barnard.—Adjourned till December 26. Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 633, 1311, 1333, 1408, 1415, 1461, 1455, 1693, 1789, 1921, 1925, 1929, 2023, 2045, 2113, 2147, 2157, 2165, 2197, 2317, 2237, 2267, 2301, 2319, 2321. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—No short calendar case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 157, 873, 1225, 1087, 1671, 227, 1215, 1137, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 1125.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly—One hour causes.—Nos. 1765, 1712, 1404, 1856, 1687, 1457, 1742, 1474, 1428, 1739, 1700, 1867, 1794, 1610, 1711, 1839, 1898, 1764, 1541, 1869, 1938, 1958, 1891, 1935, 1963, 1954, 1712, 1558, 1899, 1966, 1923, 965, 966, 1184, 1078, 1261, 1666, 1603, 1577, 1298, 1663, 1509, 1603, 1561, 1670, 1719, 1326, 1455, 1335, 1458.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—No call of calendar. Part 2.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 3324, 2727, 7550, 7528, 7101, 3042, 7549, 7563, 7566, 7558, 7569. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8267, 8277, 8392, 8403, D. vs. H., S. vs. Y.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—CRIMINAL BRANCH.

The Election Cases—Conviction of Jacob Worth and Edward Terrier.

Before Judge McCue.

The trial of the case of Jacob Worth, Edward H. Terrier, Jacob Stark and Henry Jones, who were indicted on the charge of having ejected Gordon H. Barter, a regularly appointed inspector of election in the Seventh district of the Sixteenth ward, from the polling place on election day, and preventing him from performing his duties, was concluded yesterday. The testimony and arguments of counsel having been heard on Wednesday, Judge McCue, after the opening of the Court yesterday, charged the jury, and said that there was no evidence against Jones, who must be acquitted. If an assault had been committed at the instigation of Worth he would be equally guilty.

The jury, who were out a little over half an hour, rendered a verdict convicting Worth and Terrier, and acquitting the other defendants.

General CATLIN, of counsel for defence, moved for an arrest of judgment, and the argument will be heard next week. The bail of the convicted defendants was continued.

The maximum punishment for the offence of which the men are convicted is six months' imprisonment and a fine of $250, which can be modified at the discretion of the Court.

A Fatal Quarrel—A Wife Stabs and Kills Her Husband—Pleads Guilty to Manslaughter and is Released—A Sad Case.

Ellen Riley, a sickly-looking woman, aged about forty years, was arraigned yesterday. She was indicted for manslaughter in having caused the death of her husband, John Riley, on the 31st of August last, at his shoe store, in Atlantic street, near Columbia. It appears that on the day in question a quarrel took place between them, and she, in self-defence, as alleged, stabbed him in the abdomen with a shoe knife. He died in the course of a few days at the Long Island College Hospital, and his wife was arrested and sent to jail, where she has remained since that time. A few days ago her counsel, P. Keady, employed Dr. Byrne to examine her condition, and this examination resulted in the discovery that she was not only sick and infirm, but that she is far advanced in pregnancy. District Attorney Morris, becoming satisfied of these facts, accepted a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree offered by Mr. Keady, and stated to the Court the circumstances connected with the case. In view of these facts, and seeing himself the woman's condition, Judge McCue accepted the plea and suspended sentence. He gave the poor woman a few words of kindly advice, and she left the court room full of gratitude to the Court, the District Attorney and her counsel.

A Harness Thief.

Patrick Carr was tried for stealing a set of harness and several blankets from the stables of Mr. A. M. Kalbfleisch, in the Eastern District. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A Pickpocket Sent Up.

William Allison, a pickpocket, pleaded guilty to having relieved a gentleman of $10, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and six months.

Acquitted.

Dominick Travers and Neil Sheridan, who were indicted on the charge of having stolen a yacht belonging to a Mr. Conway, which was lying at the foot of North Eleventh street, were acquitted. The evidence showed that the accused had no felonious intention in taking the vessel.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Damages for Injuries Received on a Ferry-boat.

Before Judge Neilson.

Frances Miller, by Her Guardian, vs. The Brooklyn Ferry Company.—The plaintiff, who is about fourteen years of age, was a passenger on board one of the boats of this company, when a disturbance arose between another passenger and an employé of the company. The ferryman, *in struggling with the passenger*, pushed him against the plaintiff, who was knocked down and sustained a fracture of one of her arms.

The jury rendered a verdict in her favor and assessed damages at $325.

The Death of Richard S. Underhill.

A meeting of the members of the bar was held yesterday afternoon, in the Supreme Court (Special Term) room, for the purpose of taking action with reference to the death of Richard S. Underhill, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn. There was a full attendance and ex-Judge Greenwood presided. A committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting reported the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Court:—

Whereas Providence has taken from our midst our beloved brother, Richard S. Underhill, who in his life was an honor to our profession and estimable as a citizen and beloved as a friend; possessing learning and eloquence as a lawyer and talents as a man, such as are rarely given to any one; therefore

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory we attend his funeral, and that a copy of this resolution and the proceedings of this meeting be entered on the minutes of the Court and presented to the family of the deceased.

Addresses eulogistic of the deceased were made by Corporation Counsel Wm. C. DeWitt, Judge Moore, ex-Judge Reynolds, General Crooke, Nathaniel Waring and Mr. Robinson.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn have announced that, commencing with the January term, twenty causes from the calendar of the month will be called each day. The practice heretofore has been to call the entire calendar on the first day of the term and set down cases. The first Monday of January being New Year's day, the term will commence on Tuesday, the 2d prox.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

Nos. 141, 327, 301, 237, 306, 320, 62, 110, 137, 145, 323, 25, 34, 157.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1871.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for December 22:—Nos. 469, 491, 478, 479, 496, 498, 500, 501.

Miss Mary H. Graves was on Thursday last ordained as pastor of the Unitarian church, in Mansfield, Mass. Miss Graves is the first one of her sex to enter the Unitarian ministry in Massachusetts, and the second in the whole denomination, Mrs. Celia Burleigh being the first.

COUNTERFEITING.

Trial of Miner, the Alleged Counterfeiter.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

The trial of Joshua D. Miner, the alleged counterfeiter, was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict.

Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Purdy and Mr. De Kay conducted the prosecution on behalf of the government. Mr. Fullerton and Mr. B. K. Phelps appeared for the defence.

TESTIMONY OF A. F. WARBURTON.

Mr. A. F. Warburton, a shorthand writer, was called to prove to certain notes that he took of the examination of Kennoch, one of the government witnesses, before the Commissioner. The object was to show that there was a considerable variation between the evidence of Kennoch as given before the Commissioner and his testimony as uttered before the Court in the present trial.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. VAN HOUTEN.

W. H. Van Houten deposed that he knew Miner for eleven years; on the night of Miner's arrest he went to Miner's house to see about a man who was hurt on his works that day; he saw Miner coming out of his house; he knows Ballard, who used to be employed by Gilbertson & Hinman, and he had seen Cole talking with that man in their shop; on the night of Miner's arrest he walked down the street with him and Cole towards a drug store, where he was going to get medicine for his man who had been hurt; as Cole was walking along he dropped from his hand a package which looked like a cigar box; it was done up in brown paper.

TESTIMONY OF MR. J. M. CRANE.

Mr. J. M. Crane, cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, testified that some time ago two men called at the bank and introduced themselves, one as Colonel Whitley and the other as Detective Beatty; Whitley said that Beatty had been instrumental in securing a $20 counterfeit plate on the Shoe and Leather Bank, and that it was sometimes customary to give a reward to an officer who had worked diligently for such a purpose, but he did not press the matter; he then left and witness spoke to the President of the bank, and, at his suggestion, gave Beatty a reward.

Several other witnesses were examined for the defence, one of them stating that on the night of Miner's arrest he saw men squabbling at Sixty-fourth street; he also saw a tall man throw something towards where they were.

TESTIMONY OF A LAWYER.

Mr. Fox, a lawyer, testified that some short time before Miner's arrest he was in Miner's house, Cole also being present; Cole made a proposal to Miner, stating that he wished Miner to hand over certain counterfeit plates to Colonel Whitley; he observed, at the same time, that he had given Colonel Whitley security that he would give him the plates, Whitley guaranteeing him his liberty, if the plates were restored to him (Whitley); witness said to Cole, "You have given security to the Colonel; he knows that you have those plates, why not return them yourself?" Cole replied, "You do not know as much of him as I do; if I return them to Whitley myself there may be some trap to catch me;" witness remarked to Cole, "As he (Whitley) has promised nothing shall happen you, I would fearlessly return them;" Cole said, "I do not want to do it myself;" I said, "If I were in Miner's place I would not do it, and if Whitley went back on you, I would let the world know it;" Finally, after much conversation, Cole left, apparently disappointed; before he left, however, he exhibited the plates; witness saw them, but did not notice them particularly; he understood them to be a $10 and a $2 plate; Cole wrapped up the plates, saying to Miner, "I will see you again;" after Cole had left, Miner agreed with witness that he was right in recommending him to have nothing to do with the plates.

(Cole was brought into Court, and Mr. Fox identified him as the person referred to in his testimony.)

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM P. WOOD.

William P. Wood, formerly Chief of the Secret Service, was examined at considerable length. He testified that Cole's wife and step-son had been arrested at Jersey City on a charge of counterfeiting; he had a conversation with Cole, and an arrangement was made to turn up the Poughkeepsie $10 and the Kinderhook $2 plate, and the twenty-five cent currency plate; witness demanded these plates; Cole said he could not control the $10 or $2 plate, but consented to deliver the fractional plate; witness said he would not accept the plate unless it was delivered through his lawyer, and he selected James M. Smith in the matter; Cole said he knew who the plates belonged to, and that he could get them from Tom Ballard if the government would advance sufficient money to buy them; witness said the government did not furnish money for that purpose; he inquired of Cole if Hank Hall and Miner had any connection with the $10 Poughkeepsie and $2 Kinderhook plate.

Q. What induced you to do that? A. I arrested a man named Paine at Trenton for counterfeiting; he told me that Cole said he could connect Miner with the business; I spoke to Cole, telling him what Paine said, whereupon Cole said, "Paine is a liar," and, raising both his hands, he declared most emphatically that Miner had nothing whatever to do with counterfeiting in any shape or form; this was in the latter part of 1868 or 1869; witness knew that Ballard had the plates, but did not get them; Cole named Ballard and Hinman as the only parties who had anything to do with those plates; had never seen Ballard to his knowledge; did not arrest Ballard for the reason that he had no evidence against him but that of counterfeiters; Cole's name was on the records of the division as a counterfeiter, as was also that of Miner; but it was right to say in regard to Miner that there was a report in the division of every person said to have connection with counterfeiting, though there might not be absolute evidence of the fact.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length. He said he left the Secret Service in May, 1869; Miner was reported to have furnished the money to Hank Hall to secure for him an interest in the counterfeit $100 compound interest note; that plate was got by one of the detectives; Whitley had made some scurrilous remarks about witness, and witness retaliated under his own name; he had not had fifteen words with Whitley in his life.

WITNESSES AS TO CHARACTER.

A considerable portion of the day was taken up with the giving of testimony in favor of the defendant's character. Several witnesses testified that his reputation was good, one of them observing that so far back as 1853 Mr. Miner was engaged in business in the uptown district, and that he had not missed him out of town for more than a week or two at a time. Two or three witnesses were called to give evidence as to Mr. Miner's character; but they would not be allowed to testify by the Judge, who acceded to the objection of Mr. Pierrepont, that they were in Court while the preceding witnesses were being examined. The Judge said he must enforce the rule agreed to at the beginning of the trial, that the witnesses on both sides should be excluded.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till this morning.

THE HAT TRADE.

How a Nice Young Man Attempted to Make a Fortune with His Employer's Goods.

Lewis Young keeps a store at No. 18 Walker street, in this city. For some considerable time past he has had in his employ as clerk a young man of rather prepossessing appearance by the name of Ferdinand Blomenthal. Now, somehow this nice young gentleman got a notion into his head to the effect that he was not making money fast enough, and at once began looking about for a good opportunity to better his condition financially. It struck him—and with apparent force—that if he purloined a few of his employer's nice hats which he had on sale he could dispose of them to a friend of his named Lynch, who would be glad of the opportunity thus offered to get the latest styles at a low figure, and thus both of them could

MAKE A GOOD THING

of it. Accordingly young Blomenthal began carrying off two or three hats each night when he left the store, and, as he had anticipated, found a ready sale for them at Lynch's. Meeting with uninterrupted success, he concluded to take as many hats from the store as he possibly could, and in pursuance of this determination carried off at the rate of six or eight each night. He says Lynch encouraged him, and told him to push the business vigorously, as though he had not already been doing that very thing for about two months. But this nice, soft thing of Ferdinand's was by far too good to last, and in an evil moment (so says the young thief) Mr. Young overhauled him. On the 11th inst. he carried off a whole dozen of hats, the cost price of which, as the owner testified, was $17 50. For this last batch

HIS MUNIFICENT FRIEND,

Lynch, paid him the whole of $5.

After being detected Blomenthal acknowledged his guilt, as also that of the receiver of the goods, and accordingly a search warrant was procured and Mr. Lynch's place submitted to a most thorough and rigid overhauling. As the result of such search seventy hats were found, all of which Mr. Young identified as his property. Of course both Lynch and Blomenthal were arrested, and yesterday morning were accorded the privilege of a public interview with Judge Hogan at the Tombs Police Court. Blomenthal was quite reticent and seemed to be suffering from a rather severe attack of depression of spirits, but the amiable Lynch was as communicative as an old maid. He spurned the accusation of being a willing receiver of purloined property of any kind, and swore in the most emphatic manner possible that he had bought the hats of Blomenthal for a fair price, under the impression that he was a pedler. The Court refused to take this view of the case, and accordingly gave Mr. Lynch an opportunity of furnishing $2,000 bail, which privilege he at once availed himself of. In default of $1,000 bail young Ferdinand was consigned to a nice, comfortable cell in the Tombs, where he will be likely to remain until such time as he is wanted at the Court of General Sessions.